

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome street.—Orchestra. Matinee at 1½ o'clock.—The Artist of Florence.

NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.—Orchestra. Matinee at 1½ o'clock.—The Artist of Florence.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. Fourteenth street, near Sixth street.—FIVE HUNDRED FIFTY SEVEN.—L'AMOUR, LES DEUX AMIS. Matinee at One o'clock.—MART STUART.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE. Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—DIE LIEBESKINDEN UND DIE FRAUEN.

STEINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street.—THEODORE THOMPSON SECOND SEASON. SOIRÉE.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—MR. EDWARD MOLLER. NINETEEN CLASSICAL MUSIC AT TWO O'CLOCK.

DODWORTH'S HALL, 55 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WILL PERFORM HIS MIRACLES.—THE MYSTERY. Matinee at Two o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 55 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.—IN THEIR STREPTHEAN ENTERTAINMENT. SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUE.—A THEATRICAL SUNDAY OF FANTASY.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West Street.—GUTHRIE'S OPERA.—THE BROADWAY BOYS. Matinee at 2½ o'clock.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. 55 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—IN THEIR STREPTHEAN ENTERTAINMENT. SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUE.—A THEATRICAL SUNDAY OF FANTASY.

TONY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMO VOCALISM.—NORRIS MINSTRELS. BALLAD, DIVERSITY, &c.—THE FAIRIES OF THE HYPERION. Matinee at 2½ o'clock.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics Hall, 72 Broadway.—IN THE VAUDEVILLE OF LIGHT AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT. COME TO HALLS. SO FEMALE CLOUTES IN WASHINGTON. Matinee at 2½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—KATY, THE BRIDE OF MARBLE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ROCKFORD—PARDY THE PIRATE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—LECTURES WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE twice daily. READ AND MOUNT ANATOMY. Open from 2 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

New York, Saturday, November 24, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated to November 23.

An English writer in Paris says that the relations between Great Britain and the United States will soon be critical.

A Paris journal says Maximilian may leave Mexico at any moment.

Austria expects to place a very heavy loan on the English market.

Admiral Togo, of the Austrian navy, who defeated the Italian fleet at Lissa, has left Vienna, en route to New York.

William Darzan, the great Irish public works contractor, suspended payment, with liabilities of £1,000,000.

Quantities of Fenian arms have been seized on a steamer at Cork. A schooner is under seizure at the same port, on suspicion of carrying other Fenian munitions.

Out European flies by the Africa reached this city from Boston last night. The main points of her service were telegraphed from Halifax, and published in the Herald on Thursday. Interesting details are given to-day.

Congo was at 80½, for money, in London at noon yesterday. United States first preference was at 70½.

The Liverpool cotton market was improved, with an advancing tendency, at noon yesterday. Middling uplands was at 14½. Broadwaters were advancing and tramer at noon.

THE CITY.

No new cases of cholera have occurred on board the ship Mercury, in the lower bay, since her arrival.

The patients suffering with the disease have been removed to the hospital ship Falcon, and the Mercury has been completely fumigated.

The Convention of rectors of the Episcopal churches of Long Island was resumed in Brooklyn yesterday. Resolutions were offered relative to the increasing demand for the labors of the clergy on Long Island, and, after other business was transacted, the Convention finally adjourned.

The Radical Republican City Convention assembled last night at the Metropolitan Hotel, 500 Broadway, Mr. Charles S. Spencer in the chair, and after a few ballots had been taken, finally decided upon nominating Mr. Richard Kelly as candidate for the office of City Comptroller.

Two seizures of distilleries were made yesterday for alleged violation of the revenue law, in addition to those already reported. In one instance the officer making the seizure was driven off by a crowd of men who threatened him with personal injury if he did not leave the premises. The examination into the case of the distilleries was continued before Commissioner Newton.

No new evidence was adduced. The cases of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cochue were also taken up; Wilson for giving and Mr. Cochue for taking a bribe. Mr. Wilson withdrew his former affidavit and said that he did not read its contents and did not wish to charge Mr. Cochue with having taken a bribe.

General Dix yesterday took leave of the attack of the Naval Office. He will leave for France to-day.

The trial of Captain Spight, of the Metropolitan police, against whom a suit is brought by Mr. James Thompson, a republican politician, for false imprisonment, was concluded yesterday, and a sealed verdict will be brought in by the jury on Monday.

The trial of Eugene Fergus, for the murder of Patrick McGuinn in August last, was concluded yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree. Sentence on the prisoner will be pronounced this morning.

An action for injury to millinery goods placed on one of the French steamers running between Havre and New York, was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday by Josephine Laube. She claims her goods were damaged by water owing to the carelessness of the defendants, and asks \$1,000 damages. The defendant sets up as a defense an alleged attempt to evade payment of freightage.

In the General Sessions yesterday, Judge Russell sentenced Jeremiah O'Brien, convicted of the murder of Kate Smith, to be executed on the 18th of January, 1867.

The Inman line steamship City of Boston, Captain Briggs, will sail from pier 45, North river, for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown, at noon to-day. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past ten A. M.

The steamship Saxonia, Captain Meyer, will sail at twelve M., to-day, from her pier at Hoboken, for Southampton and Hamburg. The mails for the Continent will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock.

The steamship General Meade, Captain Sampson, will leave pier No. 9, North river, at three P. M. to-day, for New Orleans direct, in H. B. Crowell & Co.'s line.

The steamship Montgomery, Captain Fairclough, for New Orleans, will sail from pier 15, North river, at three P. M. to-day.

The steamship Havana, Captain Whitman, will sail from pier 45, North river, at three P. M. to-day, for New Orleans.

The steamship San Salvador, Captain Atkins, of the Empire line, will sail punctually at three P. M. to-day from pier 13 North river, for Savannah.

The fine steamship Saragossa, Captain Crowell, of Leary's line, will sail from pier 14 East river, foot of Wall street, at three P. M. to-day, for Charleston, connecting with the steamer Dictator for the Florida ports.

The Graciosa will follow on Wednesday next, 25th inst.

The stock market, after opening in a panic yesterday, closed firm, at an advance. Gold closed at 139, the market having turned for a rise, apparently.

With gold fluctuating between 138 and 140 per cent, the aspect of commercial affairs was certainly not changed for the better.

The merchandise markets yesterday were unsettled, and in many cases prices declined under a strong pressure to sell, while transactions were characterized by the extreme stringency of the money market, the merchants finding no little difficulty in procuring themselves with currency, even at the high rates of interest current. Cotton was an exception to the general rule, and showed some improvement in response to the reported advance in Liverpool, but grocery, dry goods, naval stores, petroleum and freight were very quiet. On Chicago wheat

lower. Wheat easier. Corn closed quite firm. Oats easier. Barley lower. Pork lower. Beef lower. Lard heavy and declining. Butter and cheese inactive, and whiskey nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated in official circles in Washington that Louis Napoleon has notified the government that he cannot possibly withdraw his troops from Mexico until spring.

Under the arrangement previously made one detachment should have withdrawn in November, but so far there appears to have been no preparation made for an embarkation. A special Cabinet meeting was held on Thursday, General Grant being present by invitation, when it is believed this matter was fully discussed.

There are many reasons to believe that the forthcoming message of the President is pervaded by conciliatory counsels, and manifestations of a desire on the part of the President to secure harmony between the Executive and judicial branches of the government.

The message is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be placed in the hands of the printers next week.

Despatches from England to the Governor General of Canada hint at the possibility of trouble with the United States, and recommend increased vigilance on the part of the Canadian authorities.

Mr. McKensie, the counsel for the Fenian prisoners at Toronto, applied for a rule in the Court of Common Pleas in that city yesterday to show cause why the verdict in the case of Stevin, who was condemned to death, should not be set aside and a new trial granted. The objections were argued in detail, and judgment will be delivered to-day. It is rumored that the war had been commenced in Ireland, and that the Fenians had seized the steamer China. General Mitchell is to act as administrator of the government for Canada during the absence of Lord Monck. The Executive Council will meet in Montreal week after next. The prisoners confined at Bedford are to be removed to Sweetwater for trial.

James Mack was executed at Montreal yesterday for the murder, in July last, of Corporal Alfred Smith. Both parties belonged to the Royal Artillery, and the murder was a most cold-blooded and deliberate affair. Mack was game to the last, and died almost without a contortion.

A St. Louis despatch says that Governor Fletcher, Gratiot Brown, Henry T. Blow and other prominent radicals have inaugurated a movement in that city looking to the rejection of the Constitutional Amendment by the Missouri State Legislature, as well as the adoption of amendments to the State Constitution, abrogating rebel disfranchisement and substituting negro suffrage.

The Arkansas Legislature have passed resolutions memorializing Congress in favor of its readmission. The resolution to reject the constitutional amendment has been again referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union, at a meeting in Washington, on Thursday night, adopted resolutions recommending the rejection of the constitutional amendment and the extension of suffrage to the negro.

A meteor was observed in Nashville last Tuesday, which moved rapidly towards the southwest, and exploded with a noise like a cannon.

News from Nassau, N. P., has been received to November 19. Details of the effects of the late hurricane are given. Provisions were very high.

From Kingston, Jamaica, on the 14th inst., we learn that the coolie trade has revived. The Legislative Assembly was inaugurated on the 6th ult. Complaints were rife about high duties and obnoxious laws.

Our dates from British Honduras are dated at Belize, October 27. The health of the colony was good, although the weather was rainy and windy. The sugar cane crop is said to be the best ever raised in the country. The Legislative Assembly has been called together by the Governor.

The Republican Party and the South.—The Power and the Duty of Congress.

The republicans have more than a two-thirds vote in each house of the existing Congress, and by the late elections they have secured the same power in the next Congress, if limited to the States now represented. Going before the country upon a platform of Southern restoration, requiring certain conditions precedent of the excluded States as the price of their readmission into Congress, this dominant party and its policy have been endorsed in all the State elections which have since occurred from Maine to Oregon. Thus, with an emphasis which admits of no petting or misrepresentation, the power and the propriety of exacting securities for the future as the price of the restoration of the lately insurgent States have been reaffirmed by the Union States of the war.

The Congress thus endorsed in a substantial re-election upon the test of the pending constitutional amendment, may say to the excluded States this is our ultimatum, accept it and resume your places in the government, or reject it and stay out. But after all a leading idea of the people of the North is the speediest possible restoration of the outside States on a solid compact of reunion. The true interpretation of the recent elections is this—that the victorious Union party of the war not only approves the course of its representatives in Congress in demanding of the defeated party of the rebellion securities for the future, but authorizes Congress to enforce its conditions by such measures of legislation, under the war power, as may be deemed necessary to the end proposed. Thus Congress, in a general law, may set aside all the work of reconstruction done by Mr. Johnson as President, and may provide, first, for the appointment of a military Governor over each of the excluded States, and next, for the election of Legislatures and regular Governors therein, under such restrictions or extensions of the rights of suffrage as the two houses may think fit to impose.

Some such course as this has now, we contend, become the duty of Congress, in view of "the general welfare" and the "blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," inasmuch as it is manifest that the excluded States, as now organized, will not, if left to themselves, ratify the pending amendment for years to come, and because it is evident, too, that those States, as now organized, instead of giving strength to the government, are weakening it and bringing it into reproach and subjecting it to the dangers of new civil commotions, South and North. In a contracted party view of the subject the policy of leaving the outside States to their course of "masterly inactivity" may appear the winning game in view of their exclusion for the approaching Presidential election. But the republicans will be playing a safer game than this in a bolder hand of statesmanship. Wisdom, justice, policy and humanity itself call for a prompt settlement of this Southern difficulty by Congress, and the responsible party in this matter will be made stronger and not weaker by enforcing a settlement with those securities for the future, indicated by the potential violence of the North.

Call them disabled States, as defined by President Johnson, or States reduced to the condition of territories, as defined by Senator Sumner, the fact is the same, that they are States whose places and functions as members of the Union were vacated in their rebellion. It is also a fixed fact that ten of them have not been reinstated, and that the terms, the time and the mode of their restoration rest with Congress, as in the case of a territory or a province wrested from a foreign power. If we look simply to the lands and waters which geographically form the State of South Carolina, for instance, they have never been out of the Union, but, politically, as a State, she was four years out, fighting all that time to place her soil in the possession of a hostile experimental government, which she had assisted in setting up. Her surrender with her confederates to the United States after a four years' war involves the power on the part of Congress to reconstruct her from the beginning, just as the right to pull down involves the right to rebuild on a new foundation.

These facts, we say, have been made clear by the late elections, and Congress may now begin with a new broom and sweep away all the constitutional quibbling and pettifoggery and executive proceedings and limitations by which this business of Southern reconstruction has been befogged and confused and delayed. We shall expect, therefore, with the reassembling of Congress the exercise of its war powers as far as necessary in some general act or acts of legislation covering all the excluded States and bringing them to the simple solution of submission to the law.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The Hungarian Diet met on Wednesday, and the Atlantic telegraph informs us that the imperial rescript declares that "if the Diet will remove the difficulties in the way of unity, a Hungarian ministry will be appointed, and the autonomy of Hungary will be re-established." This is a rather contradictory declaration, inasmuch as the autonomy promised would be itself a grand negation of the unity demanded. Hungary self-governing, administratively independent of the central power, there could be no real political unity of the Austrian empire; for however much may be argued as to the *pluribus unum* in government, we have found the plan sufficiently difficult on this side of the Atlantic; and if it does not work perfectly in communities of the same race, civilization, language and history—if in such communities it is made the means of inducing such a war as we have just fought out—certainly no one can dream that its application is practicable as to communities so widely dissimilar in all respects as those that make up the Austrian empire. This difficulty, taken with the whole course of Austrian rulers toward Hungary, touches the inherent weakness of the Austrian empire and seems to point to new disasters as the inevitable sequel of those that have so recently fallen upon the haggard of the European Powers. The present is Hungary's opportunity. Her grace, her good will, her loyal adherence is the prime necessity of the ruler whom so many facts of her history should teach her to regard as her tyrannical master. It is easy enough to see why the Emperor should just now make apparently liberal offers for the unity of his dominions, and it is difficult to see why Hungary should not demand and get everything, politically speaking, that can satisfy the aspirations of the people. Austria ceasing to be a German Power, the German *Stuhl* of her population cannot remain more influential than all the rest, as it has been in the past. She must, as recommended by the Emperor Napoleon, endeavor to develop herself in the East, and in the very question of such a development Hungary rises into vast importance. Recent rumors of the disposition of Russia and Prussia cannot belittle that importance, and the present leaders of the Hungarian people will be recreant to their nationality if they do not now bring the Hapsburg to a full settlement for his three centuries of tyranny and misrule.

THE CANADIAN ANNEXATION MOVEMENT.—From the decided expression of opinion in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States at the great meeting in Kingston on Wednesday night, it is evident that the movement has plenty of vitality in it. There are many agencies at work to intensify the anxiety for annexation among the Canadians. First, there is the fear of another Fenian invasion; next, hostility to the confederation scheme of the government party, and again, a very serious distrust in the imperial government as a protector in time of trouble. These sentiments operate very strongly with many of the commercial classes and also with a large majority of the French Canadians, who, though not willing to have the land overrun by an invading force, see the advantage of connection with the United States to their future prosperity and security, under a stable government like ours. We are not surprised, then, to see this desire for annexation growing apace; and while it is a matter of little moment to us whether Canada comes into the Union or not, we cannot fail to observe the importance of it to the Canadians, and are quite willing that they should reap all the advantages of such a move if they choose.

DIRTY STREETS AND SHORT DRESSER.—For some time past the streets of this city have been extraordinarily dirty. During the reign of poor Boole, who has recently been suffering from numbness of the brain, Broadway was kept clean, even if all the other streets were filthy; but now Broadway is a sea of slippery mud, and pedestrians go across it at the risk of their necks, as well as of their apparel. Worse than all, the sidewalks are almost as bad as the carriage way, and elicit a general grumble. The street cleaning contractors are not doing their duty, and should not receive their pay. It will not satisfy the people to get rid of the jobbers of the "ring" if they are only to be humbugged by another set of men who promise largely but sweep and hoe very little.

It is one of the most beneficent dispensations of Providence, however, that the fashion of short skirts should come into vogue just when our streets are dirtiest. Not long ago the ladies used to be the best street cleaners, dragging the dirt after them with their trailing robes. This was a very good thing for the contractors and the dry goods merchants; but a very bad thing for the pockets of husbands and fathers, who stared with horror to see hundred dollar dresses employed as brooms. The dressmakers of Paris have changed all that. Nothing can be more comfortable, more becoming and more convenient than the latest style of small drinolines and short dresses. Ladies can now walk without dragging their skirts and ride in cars and omnibuses without taking up three times the amount of space for which they pay. Some women with large ankles have complained of the last fashion upon the ground that the ladies' feet are conspicuously displayed; but we have yet to learn that it is any more indecent for a lady to show her feet than for a gentleman to show his, and gentlemen have been displaying their pedicels with as much impunity as ladies their feet.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.—The cable conveys to us the important information that in the opinion of the Paris correspondent of the London Post "the relations between England and the United States will soon be critical." The tone of the English press and the friendly expressions of Lord Stanley do not seem to justify the prediction of this correspondent, and it appears likely that England will soon have enough work on her hands, between Fenian revolutionists and home reformers, without seeking any complication with the United States. Our government is not now under the necessity of temporizing with any foreign Power, and will insist upon a prompt and final settlement with England on all matters growing out of the rebellion. Had the position of the British government been friendly during our struggle for national existence we might not have been disposed to press her too closely to the hour of her adversity. But we owe her no gratitude and she can claim from us no leniency. The Alabama and all other claims must be satisfied at once and without reserve, or our government must take prompt measures to enforce a settlement. We have a material guarantee close at hand, and the first indication of a disposition on the part of the British Cabinet to evade or refuse to satisfy our just claims should be the signal for the occupation of Canada by our armies. The

Decline of Gold and Prices.

Gold has fallen within the last five or six weeks from 150 to 137½, the point it touched on Thursday. Its natural course is downward, as we have maintained all along, because a high premium is only artificial and bears no proportion to either the precious metals in the country or our resources. But this extraordinary decline within so short a time must not lead us to suppose that it will continue to go down at that rate. There will be fluctuations up and down from various causes, and especially through the gambling of the specie and money traders, but nothing can prevent a general and healthy downward tendency, if the currency doctors and "on to specie payment" theorists be prevented from bringing on a revolution and driving gold from the country. In the natural course of things we shall reach a specie basis as soon as it will be safe to do so.

But the most gratifying thing to the people at large at present is the decline in the prices of commodities which has followed the fall in gold. The price of everything was much too high—much higher than it ought to have been in proportion to the difference between gold and currency. Nearly all kinds of goods and commodities have borne a market value equal to that when gold was at two hundred and higher. Prices have not fallen in proportion to the fall of specie. Manufacturers, merchants and speculators have been able to keep up prices and profit largely by this state of things. Now, however, a change has happily commenced, a change that may break some of this class, but at which the people will have reason to rejoice. Still we are only in the beginning of the proper adjustment of prices. With a steady currency, steady decline of gold and steady markets, we ought before long to get our dry goods, provisions and all other articles of consumption and trade fully thirty to forty per cent less than we have been paying for them. It is to be hoped that the forestalling speculators may be broken up too in this movement. Why should we pay, for example, twelve to fifteen dollars a barrel for flour, when the West can afford to supply and would supply it to us for half that amount? The Erie Canal, the great artery which supplies us with the produce of the West, is broken and navigation stopped, we believe, at a certain time every year, and prices put up enormously in consequence. We understand this has occurred every year for the last ten years just as the bulk of Western produce should come to market. This looks very suspicious. There is something wrong evidently behind these regular and periodical accidents. We mention only this case of the Erie Canal, as showing how the forestallers and speculators operate to the injury of the community, but we might refer to the schemes of railroad companies and directors and to other monopolizing corporations and individuals for the same purpose. It is to be hoped that the change of prices we have referred to may open the eyes of the people to these evils and break up the monopolists.

JOHN H. SURRATT.—CURIOUS NEWS, IN TRUCE.—The news by the Atlantic cable, which we published yesterday, that "J. H. Surrott, an alleged accomplice in the murder of President Lincoln, was discovered serving in the Papal Zouaves, in the name of John Watson," that "he was arrested upon a demand of General King (our Minister at Rome), but afterwards ran the guard, leaped over a precipice and escaped into Italian territory," and that "the Italian authorities are on the alert and endeavoring to capture him," is very curious news, if true.

This Surrott is a son of the Mrs. Surrott who was hanged at Washington, July, 1865, with Payne, Harold and Alcott, as conspirators with Wilkes Booth in President Lincoln's murder. Young Surrott, according to the evidence, was the righthand man of Booth in running his errands to the other conspirators in Canada and the rebel authorities in Richmond. It was believed at the time of the executions in Washington that Surrott had made his escape to Canada; it was subsequently rumored that he had found an asylum in a monastery over there; and the fact that he and his family were Catholics as well as secession sympathizers gave some color of plausibility to the story. If the facts now reported from Europe concerning his discovery, arrest and escape really apply to the fugitive John H. Surrott, then the reader will naturally ask how did he get to Rome? how did he get into the corps of the Papal Zouaves? how was he discovered? and did he really escape over the Tarpeian rock, which was the death of so many criminals in the days of ancient Rome? We can only say that it is probable he made his escape to Europe under an alias, and enlisted as John Watson in the Papal Zouaves, as a refuge where he would be least liable to detection, and that he was probably, under all his disguises as a Papal Zouave, recognized by some American traveller, who knew his face too well to be deceived. Finally, it is probable they have got hold of the wrong man again, as they did in Memphis a year or so ago. We may have further details on the subject within a few days. If the news communicated is true as to the man, then, indeed, may it be said that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

THE CHARTER ELECTION.—THE CITY COMPTROLLER.—The republicans met in city convention last night and nominated Richard Kelly, who now holds the position of Police Justice, as their candidate for Comptroller. One of the Connollys is already in the field as the nominee of the Democratic Union or Cooper Institute organization, and, according to present appearances, the other will be in the field to-night as the nominee of the Tammany rump. Brennan is out of the race. His owners, finding that he had no chance of winning, have wisely concluded to "draw" him. His letter, which we publish, states in positive terms his refusal to run, and so he can very well be permitted to console himself with the belief that he could have been elected if he had remained in the field. The office of Comptroller is one of the most important in the city government. Its power is almost unlimited and reaches into every department. It is the key to the whole policy of the city government. The names "Kelly"

time for trifling has passed. Let our government now show a stern resolve to settle up matters with our English friends in earnest.

The Fenians in Ireland.

From the declarations and movements of the Fenians here one might judge that there was something in the assurances of Stephens that there would be some fighting done in Ireland before the end of the year, that is to say within the next thirty-seven days, which are all that remain of 1866. How much or how little, how brief or how bloody the fight is to be—whether a sudden collision with the British troops and police in the streets, or a protracted guerilla warfare in the mountains and fastnesses of the west and south of Ireland, no one, we suppose, except the designer of the plan, knows—that is, if there be any plan at all, which many doubt. At the various meetings, balls, fairs and so forth which comprise the leading features of Fenianism in this country just now, it is repeatedly alleged that an outbreak in Ireland is positively to come off. It appears that a portion of the advanced guard from this side is already gone, not to Ireland direct, but to a port on the Continent, there to be ready for action. Whether Stephens himself formed one of the party is a little mysterious; but assuming him to be in earnest, it is likely that he did.

That a Fenian or some other revolutionary agency is at work in Ireland there can be no doubt, for our cable despatches of the latest date report the seizure of "a large quantity of arms designed for the use of the Fenians" on board a steamer at Cork, and on the following day the seizure at the same port of a schooner "on suspicion of having Fenian arms on board." For such action the British authorities must have good cause, so the question presents itself, where do the arms come from? From America or France, or—ominous even in the supposition—are they supplied by parties in England proper? It is alleged by the Fenians in the United States that the Brotherhood has extensive ramifications in England and Scotland, and recent developments made in that direction in England go to show that there is a color of much truth "in the assertion."

Capital is becoming alarmed in Ireland. By the Atlantic cable we are also informed that William Dargan, the Irish "railway king" and public works contractor, has just suspended payment, with liabilities amounting to a million of pounds sterling. Mr. Dargan having commenced life in an humble sphere, his career to apparently immense wealth, as well as his vast business undertakings, were of late years continually pointed to by the English government officials and British sympathizers as affording solid evidence of what "Irishmen may accomplish in their own land" what "the Irish can do if freed from political agitators," the "solid resources of the country under English rule," and as otherwise illustrating quite a number of Cabinet assertions, inferences and specialties of a like nature. Queen Victoria, during her tour in Ireland some years since, honored Mr. Dargan by making a special visit to his home, near the place of his birth, in a rural county, and thus sealed by personal royal approval the assumed general verdict that Irish exertion usefully applied bears its good fruit in Ireland as plentifully as elsewhere.

Mr. Dargan is, however, merely a cautious, shrewd speculator, a strictly economical capitalist and a very far-seeing and sensitive financier. His suspension at the present moment, therefore, when Ireland is threatened with a Fenian revolution, is, to say the least, a very remarkable event; for as all his undertakings were linked more or less intimately with government works and government stocks, it may be safely averred that if the English system of rule in Ireland rested on as secure a basis as heretofore, and if the interests of the country were being "rapidly developed," Mr. Dargan would now be just as prosperous as in former years. Employing a vast number of the laboring classes in almost every part of the island, Mr. Dargan enjoys excellent opportunities for ascertaining the exact drift of the current of popular feeling as well as the public intent, so that it is not at all unsafe to say that the sudden winding up of his affairs by "suspension" indicates, from his counting room, that there are symptoms of a movement towards squaring at an early day the political and social balances existing between Ireland and Great Britain.

Recent written advices from Ireland represent the country as being in a state of apparent political stagnation, disturbed only for a few days by John Bright's Dublin speeches, which were the commencement of an agitation not related by the masses of the people—the mechanics, laborers and peasantry, who are all Fenians—but acceptable to the middle class and the Catholic clergy, who are opposed to them. The anxiety everywhere displayed by the British authorities about the political sentiments of the army, and the constant removal from the country of regiments in which the least taint of disloyalty is suspected, would show that the government is not satisfied that the stagnation is real. Fenianism in Ireland is not—perhaps because it dare not be—the blatant thing which some of its leaders would make it in America. On the contrary it seems to be as reticent as it is widespread, and therefore no one can tell what purpose underlies the superficial quietude noticeable in the country. Popular outbreaks are not always heralded by preliminary commotion. They are more often instantaneous where they are most dangerous.

Arrival of Colored Troops from the South.

The steamship Merrimack, Captain Van Rie, which left New Orleans on the 17th inst. for New York, arrived here late last night with the Thirty-third regiment United States colored troops on board, who are to be mustered out at this point.

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